

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1866.

BIRTH.

On the 12th September, at Shalford in Surrey, the wife of E. C. Essex, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Brooklyn, California, on the 20th Aug., Mrs. MARIA W. YOUNG, the beloved wife of Rev. Daniel Youngman, A.M., of Canton, in the 31st year of her age.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th Sept., at St. Silas' English Episcopal Chapel, Glasgow, by the Rev. E. Gillies, M.A., Mount St. Vincent, Eccleferburgh, assisted by the Rev. S. Gillies, Warrington, Sussex, WILLIAM MOORE GILLES, Esq., a gentleman in the 1st O.S.S. Co., to JESSIE COOPER, daughter of Allan Macdonald, Esq., Glasgow. No cards.

On the 20th Sept., at Nulisek, by the Rev. John Amey, China, to FARRIS ASSET, Esq., only daughter of Alexander Farrar, Esq., Nulisek House, Aberdeenshire. No cards sent.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

JAPAN.

THE all absorbing subject of Japan news continues to be the death of the late Tycoon Kubosama, and the appointment of his successor.

Subjoined is the official notification of the death of the late Tycoon. It is worth preserving, perhaps, as an illustration of Japanese ceremonial. The Japan Times, from which we copy it, remarks that "the orders to the public would seem to imply that disturbances were feared."

"Kubosama having fallen sick and the remedies used having failed of success, he departed this life at Osaka, on the 23rd August, at six o'clock in the morning; all building and use of musical instruments are therefore to be intermitted. Shots, bachi Chiumong, who had previously been appointed heir, is from the 29th August styled Uyesama. This decree having been issued you will take note thereof, and communicate it to all householders without exception. Given at the Government Office, Kobe.

"In consequence of the intromission thus decreed, the ward-gates will be shut from six o'clock in the evening, and the side gates will be left open for passengers. The nanushi and landlords will patrol day and night. In unoccupied lands, and where there exist no war gates, such are to be provided at once. In all the streets the shop curtains are to be taken down, the shutters on the left and right to be let down, and perfect order to be kept. In the lands held of the Government, waterbuckets, in numbers corresponding to the length of frontage, are to be placed before the houses. Bath houses, medical and ordinary, buckwheat shops and other places, where business requiring large fires is carried on, must close at six o'clock in the evening. Fights, quarrels, and other noisy proceedings, must be carefully avoided. The above orders having been issued, you are requested to affix your seal in acknowledgement and return the circular after it has gone the round. October 5th, 6 p.m."

A Japanese Gentleman has sent to the Times a translation of a paper throwing some light upon the present civil war in Japan, where our means of obtaining information are scanty. It appears that the retainers of Moori Daizen (the Prince of Chiosiu) and the farmers in his territory, have addressed a manifesto, or an appeal to their countrymen, in vindication of their prince and themselves, setting forth their own views of the righteousness of their cause and their determination, if need be, to die in its defence. The prince himself could not well make such an appeal directly to his peers, because he is held to be a rebel, and therefore his vassals have undertaken to do it for him, and sent the appeal to the Prince of Satsuma, in order that thence it might circulate throughout all the principalities. It is well known that the Prince of Satsuma sympathises with Moori Daizen in the present struggle with the Shogoon, but he could not circulate the appeal among the other Daimios, without incurring the risk of taking the side of the insurgents. One of his retainers does it, accompanying the document with a note over his own signature. The following is the manifesto:—

To the Rusui of—
[Rusui are officers of daimios whose duty it is to inform themselves about the affairs of other daimios, and transmit their master's business with them, and with the Yeddo government.]

"The military and agricultural people of Chiosiu and Szwo, prostrate themselves before you with weeping. Our master has received the commands of the Emperor, and obeyed them with the utmost earnestness for a long time. But evil and designing men have overruled the good, and the good, whether they looked upwards to heaven or downwards to earth, have been unable to make their complaints against them heard. Hence the people of Chiosiu and Szwo have become involved in imminent peril. But though matters have come to such a pass, we do not say that we are good, nor do we ask your pity, nor your aid. We, the samurai, and farmers of these two principalities, will do our best until death to recompense the kindness of our prince. And should no man now regard our action

as being right, yet a thousand years hence we shall be approved. We have not the least disposition to disobey the Emperor, nor are we ashamed of ourselves in the sight of the gods. Do not therefore think our conduct disorderly. It is a small thing to us whether our principality be preserved or lost, but we do regret Japan should be involved in a civil war through the intrigues of foreign barbarians, and that it should begin in our principality. We beseech you therefore to use every effort to unite all in heart and strength in aid of the Emperor, and the government of the Shogoon, thus destroying the plotters of mischief, and exalt good men, so that all Japanese may distinguish between the good and the bad, and all become united. If this be not done in four or five years, this country of the gods will fall into the hands of the barbarians. Oh! give heed to this. Thus will we ever pray until death. The military and agricultural people of Chiosiu and Szwo, prostrate themselves in tears before you."

The animus of the appeal is sufficiently evident, but one feature of it will surprise those who have regarded the Prince of Chiosiu and Szwo as being friendly to foreigners, and desirous of establishing relations of amity and commerce with them. If the warning contained in this appeal with respect to the danger to be apprehended to Japan from the intrigues of foreigners is the honest sentiment of Chiosiu's people and of Moori Daizen himself, their recent demonstrations of friendliness to foreigners have been hypocritical and insincere. It is possible, however, that they have thrown out this warning as a bait for popular sympathy among their countrymen at large, not thinking that foreigners would see their manifesto, and be therefore led to doubt the sincerity of their late declarations of friendliness to the outside barbarians. It is quite in keeping with Japanese policy, if the latter supposition be true. And I am inclined to believe that the warning against danger to the Japanese realm, from foreign sources, is a mere sham exhibition of patriotism, intended to gain favour among the people of other principalities, and thus to weaken the force of the Shogoon's hostility to the Prince of Chiosiu. This is the more probable because the appeal comes to us through Satsuma's instrumentality. He and his people are pretty well known to be favourably disposed towards both Moori Daizen and foreigners, and it is not likely that one of Satsuma's chief retainers would have ventured to forward and circulate the appeal of Chiosiu's people through the land, and also to accompany it with a note of his own over his own signature, unless he had at least the tacit consent of his prince.

From Chiofo we learn that the news of the burning of the General Sherman by the Koreans and the consequent death of all on board is confirmed under date of October 23rd. The French fleet consisting of one frigate, 3 corvettes, and 4 gunboats left for Korea on the 11th ultimo.

We quote the following items of News from the North China Papers:—

SEANGHAI.

It is stated very generally among intelligent natives that the rumors which recently gained some currency among the Chinese of the likelihood of an outbreak with some foreign nation had their origin in a report set on foot by certain Chinese cotton speculators with a view to inducing the country people to sell their cotton at lower rates. They gave it out that the city of Shanghai was likely to be taken, in hopes that the country people, believing the report, would set to work selling their cotton in order to redeem goods which they were known to have pledged to a large extent in the native city. To a certain degree it would appear the ruse succeeded, as within the last few days there has been a run upon the pawn shops for the redemption of all kinds of property. If the rumor has originated in the manner described, its effects cannot be of very lengthened duration, as its true nature must soon be discovered.

There was a very numerous attendance at the Regatta on the 26th, and among the spectators were a large number of ladies. There was very great excitement with regard to the eight-oared race for one mile and a half between the English and American crews. The English boat got the lead, but the Americans soon collared them, and kept ahead. About a quarter of a mile from the goal, the English crew entirely gave in; leaving the race to their competitors. While we have much pleasure in congratulating our American friends on their success, we trust an early opportunity will be taken by the English to challenge their Transatlantic friends to another trial. It is only just to say that two of the English crew were somewhat indisposed. The other races were well rowed; the Pelorus Gig winning the Man's of Wars' race; Reding, taking the Junior sculls with ease, Dunn unfortunately coming to grief but pluckily recovering himself; and Low's boat winning the Club Fours in gallant style.

Our readers will recollect that some time ago the extinction of the Hongkong Volunteer Force was announced. We are, however, glad to notice that a new Rifle Club has been established, and we trust that there may be some challenges sent from our crack shots to meet the Hongkongites; though it is to be hoped that if this be done, Shanghai may make a better show of rifle-men than she unfortunately did of cricketers.

On Sunday evening the cottage of the Chinese marker at the Volunteer Rifle Butts, Hongque, was forcibly entered by a gang of, as the man alleges, six foreigners and eight Chinese, who took the unfortunate man's clothes and some dollars. His wardrobe, which probably, like Falstaff's, consisted of "one shirt for use and one for superfluity," being thus unexpectedly reduced, he had to make his way into the settlement enveloped in one of the flags. The police are investigating the matter.

At the meeting of Creditors in the Estate of Rowley Miller, which took place on the 26th, Mr. Myburgh, who appeared on behalf of the Petitioners, stated that Creditors did not desire to appoint an assignee, if the official assignee would undertake the management of the estate. Mr. Lawrence, who appeared as Attorney for the official assignee of the Commercial Bank, handed in claims for sundry promissory notes aggregating Tls. 88,179.35, which were admitted, with the exception of Tls. 25,000, for which the Bankrupt pleaded that no consideration had been received, he having put his name to the note merely as a favor to the late Mr. Wiggins. The question was held over for decision by the Court.

A naval Court was held on the 19th October, at Foochow, to enquire into the recent loss of the British barge *Fanny*, off Haitan Straits. The Court found that the ship drifted on to unsafe ground from the parting of her cables, and from thence on to the rocks, and that no blame is to be attached to the Master, John Waters, or to the crew, but that on the contrary every exertion was made to save the ship, they remaining by her until their lives were in danger.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame, United States Minister, left on the 26th per Steamship *Szechuen* for Tientsin, en route for Peking.

The most interesting announcement in the report by the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee of the Municipal Council is that a step has been made towards reducing the Municipal debt. The recommendation that Tls. 1,526 be written off as a bad debt and Tls. 2,160 carried to suspense account, pending the institution of legal proceedings, is less satisfactory.

The two principal defaulters appear to be Mr. E. M. Smith, and H. I. C. M. Customs; the claim against whom amounts, in the aggregate, to Tls. 3,030 out of the Tls. 3,686 in arrears. Mr. Smith, we believe, refuses payment on account of alleged illegal action by the Council in 1864, in collecting Gambling House and Brothel licenses, and injury which, he avers, he sustained thereby. The Customs object, on the ground that the Emperor of China should not be taxed on his own soil; but appear to overlook the fact that the police protect the Haquean bank; and that the Customs officers have all the advantages of draining, lighting and other Municipal arrangements. The Council have apparently resolved to abandon a portion of this claim, and to sue for the remainder. Much more to be regretted, however, is the statement that five Prussian subjects decline to contribute towards an institution of which they, notwithstanding, claim all the advantages. We are not told the ground of deflection; but presume they rely on the judgment delivered by Mr. Tottenborn in December last, denying the liability of house-holders. His Prussian Majesty's Consul-General, it will be remembered, upheld Messrs. Oppelt & Co. in a similar resistance to a Municipal claim, on the ground that the Land Regulations empowered the Law Renters to tax themselves only, and applied in no way to tenants of houses. On the Land Renters, he ruled, "rests the responsibility of paying the taxes, which they have no right to levy on tenants of houses who are in no other connection and under no other obligation as regards their landlords, than are contained in their deeds and mutual agreements." This decision may be logically, and in accordance with the wording of Article X of the Regulations; but it is little to the credit of the gentlemen named, that they avail of its support. Clearly, however, as the Municipal Council imply, if house-holders are not liable to taxes, they cannot claim the benefits arising from their expenditure; and the gentlemen who have taken up this position will be fitly punished, in case of burglary, by being left to their own resources.

In reference to the late earthquake shock a correspondent says:—"Of its occurrence there can be no doubt. It was distinctly felt at the British legation by one whom a long residence in Japan has made familiar

with such convulsions and their accompaniments, and according to him took place at 2h. 20m. A.M. of the 24th instant, the vibratory motion lasting about 45 seconds. His testimony is corroborated by that of another friend, who however although aroused from sleep at that same hour, was unable to account for the peculiar sensation he experienced until informed that an earthquake had happened. Among the Chinese its occurrence is widely known and is talked of as the precursor of new rebellions."

The Ratified Copies of the Belgian Treaty were exchanged on Saturday, by H. E. Baron Kint de Roodenbock, on the part of H. E. the King of the Belgians, and H. E. Kwo, acting Futai of Keangsoo, on the part of H. I. M. the Emperor of China; Dr. Winchester H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Morel, and Messrs. Stronach and King of H. M. Consular Service attending. The exchange was followed by a banquet at which some very eloquent speeches were made.

HONGKONG.

THE Convict hulk at Stone-cutters' Island was broken up on Friday, and the place now ceases to be a prison territory. Victoria Gaol is now the only penal establishment for China, and it is certainly one of the finest to be found in any country. The number of prisoners accommodated within its walls yesterday evening was about 750, with wards still unoccupied. Altogether, we believe, the number now in Gaol, including warders, turnkeys, &c. is over 800 persons.

The Government Gazette says that Applications for Passage Broker's Licenses for the year 1867, under Ordinance No. 11 of 1857, will be received at this Office from this date up to the 31st December next. Applicants are requested to state the names and addresses of the Parties they offer as Sureties, under Clause 1 of the Ordinance, aforesaid. Medical Men desirous of practising under the Emigration Act, and Local Emigration Ordinances whose Diplomas are not already registered, are requested, to send them to the harbour masters Office for Registration, otherwise their Certificates will not be received.

We learn that the licence hitherto held by certain persons in Hongkong to engage coolies for emigration to Surinam, has been resigned by the holders to the Dutch Consul.

Another coolie tragedy is reported. The French ship *Eugene and Adele* left Macao on Oct. 10, with a cargo of coolies for Havana. Next day the coolies broke out into "revolt," killed the captain and severely wounded the mate and six men; five of the coolies were killed in the fight, and 30 jumped overboard. The ship is at Saigon waiting an inquiry.

By the *Sea Serpent*, which arrived a few days since there arrived. Dr. McGowan, agent of the East India Telegraph Company (recently incorporated in New York), who comes to China empowered to open telegraph lines throughout China, so far as the consent of the Government can be obtained. He is accompanied with his wife, an English lady, who has spent many years in China, and speaks Chinese, as does also a daughter born in China. The *Sea Serpent* also brings an agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., who comes out to establish the China line of steamers and the New York Herald's correspondent Mr. Westfall, who will become permanently located in Japan.

The 2nd battalion 20th Regiment now at Hongkong, will probably leave that station for the Cape early next year, and be quartered partly at Natal and partly at East London (Cape).

The court of enquiry upon the loss of the *Ellen Rodger* has delivered its finding, the effect of which is to suspend Mr. Cobbett's certificate of competency as Master. No. 22,509 held from the Board of Trade, for four months from Oct. 25, 1866.

An inquest was held on Monday at the Civil Hospital, on two bodies which were discovered among the ruins of the late fire. The bodies were quite unrecognisable. No facts were elicited except that they were actually found in the ruins, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

A native man and woman were placed in the police dock on Monday having been brought over from Macao on a charge of complicity in the *Lubra* piracy. Some Rifles were found in their possession which are believed to have been part of her cargo. The case was remanded for a week.

The new Bathing House opposite the cricket ground was formally opened by H. E. the Governor, on Thursday last. He was received on his arrival by Mr. William Gibb and the other members of the committee, and having entered the building Mr. Gibb read an address thanking His Excellency for the interest he had taken in the project and expressing a hope that the building would become one of the permanent institutions of the Colony. Sir Richard replied in a good humoured speech which amused and interested his hearers.

His Excellency was frequently interrupted by laughter and cheers from the gentlemen present.

After delivering his reply His Excellency inspected the building and several of the gentlemen present stripped and plunged into the bath. On being invited to take some refreshment, Sir Richard Macdonnell proposed the health of Mr. William Gibb and paid that gentleman a well merited compliment on the success which had attended his efforts, ably backed by those of the committee and contractors. Three cheers were given for Mr. W. Gibb. Mr. Gibb then proposed His Excellency's health with three cheers, which were most heartily given and Sir Richard replied in a few words. He said that it seemed to be fated that he should make the acquaintance of those under his rule in all states of dress and undress, and trusted that as he and they became better acquainted they would learn how thoroughly he had at heart the promotion of all that tended to the interest, comfort, health and recreation of those resident in the Colony.

In another portion of our columns will be found some remarks on the connexion of the Rev. W. Lobscheid with the N.W.I. coolie agency. The Rev. gentleman seems to feel very sore under the remarks we have made, but people who attempt to combine missionary efforts with a coolie agency, or who abandon active clerical pursuits for such business, must expect to be talked about. It may have been simple carelessness, but the fact of his authorizations getting into "suspicious hands" justifies strong comment. However, the charter of the vessel engaged has been thrown up and we hear that Mr. L. does not intend to be mixed up with any more benevolent schemes of a like nature—a fact which we are glad to learn, and we trust that it will not again become our unpleasant duty to criticize the union of two irreconcilable employments in the same individual.

A REVELATION.

Our remarks on the Kidnapping case in Wednesday's issue have resulted in our obtaining at least one interesting piece of intelligence. We learn on the most positive authority that the Dutch government has nothing to do with emigration to Surinam, and that Mr. Lobscheid is or was an agent for a private company. On Tuesday a statement to the effect that "Mr. Lobscheid was agent for a private company, entirely unconnected with government," was made in Court by the Acting Dutch Consul, but was spoken in so low a tone that it escaped the ears of our reporter, and was not mentioned in the account we gave of the proceedings.

We are somewhat interested in this statement as it will be remembered that at the Supreme Court in April last, Mr. Lobscheid prosecuted us for an alleged libel on him, persisting in the allegation that we had stated that he had purchased the contracts of coolies—as if we could have possibly suspected a *Reverend* gentleman who combined a coolie agency with religious duties, of improper conduct. The case was thrown out of court, but in the preliminary portion of the proceedings the following statement was made by the learned counsel for the prosecution:

"Mr. Pollard stated that in this case the circumstances were peculiar, as the plaintiff was not in his personal character so much aggrieved by the libel, as he was in his character of *representative of a Government*—he being the agent of the Netherlands Government for the emigration of Coolies to Surinam. It was as directed against the Government, that he held the libel to be of a grave character."

Now we should like to know how Mr. Pollard came to utter such a statement. Of course, it will be replied, that he was so instructed by his client Lobscheid. In which case he was, according to the statement made in court by the Dutch Consul, instructed—what shall we say?—incorrectly. Moreover the Plaintiff, Lobscheid, stated in the affidavit laying complaint against us that "In addition to being the agent of the Company I am also accredited under an act of notoriety and admission" issued by the minister of Foreign Affairs at the Hague on the 23d day of April A.D. 1864, as authorized and recognized Agent on behalf of the Dutch Government for the introduction of free labourers into the Colony of Surinam."

Now this reads remarkably strange. Here we have the Dutch Consul denying all *officia* knowledge on the part of his government of the Rev. Lobscheid, while the said Reverend individual swears that but a short time ago, the employment he had entered upon was under the direct authorization of and as an agent for the Dutch Government. The mystery is easily explained. The Rev. Lobscheid held a permit or license to engage coolies, signed by Dutch officers. This license was precisely the same as that held from the British Government by the butcher in the central market of Hongkong, and as such makes him an agent of his government as the said butchers an agent of *our* government. Thus the Dutch Consul is perfectly correct in the statement he made to the bench. We freely confess to a feeling of satisfaction at discovering that the Dutch Government does not employ "Reverends" as its coolie agents. It has long struck us that the professions of procurator of coolies and that of a Christian Minister were somewhat incongruous, and we are glad to find that their amalgamation is, although permitted, not the result of direct encouragement on the part of that government.

In connection with the Lobscheid-Bourjau Coolie-agency, we now learn that the Charter of the *Portland* was cancelled and the whole business stopped the day after the commitment of the kidnappers.

We have this statement from an official source which we can indicate if required. It certainly looks very strange, this cancelling of the *Portland's* charter. If every thing was quite right what need to cancel the charter? We don't say there was anything wrong, but it looks strange; and "looks," as the Rev. Mr. Lobscheid and Mr. Bourjau doubtless know, go a great way to create dislike and suspicion.

We shall watch with much interest the development of the great Kidnapping case. How the Chinese committed for trial could have got hold of Mr. Lobscheid's pass is a puzzle. The document is not a mere advertisement, but *authorizes* the bearer to collect coolies. Surely such authorities are not scattered broadcast over the island? If they are with Mr. Lobscheid's knowledge he is more than blamable; if without his knowledge, he has been extremely careless. The ingenious theory started by a contemporary, this morning that "a momentary hour" had been issuing passes, varied in effect from those authorized by Mr. Lobscheid, has nothing to do with the question. But we have reason to believe that these dangerous "Authorizations" have got beyond the island of Hongkong, and it will be interesting to learn how far the effects of Mr. Lobscheid's carelessness or culpability may have extended. Should we find out, the result shall be laid before our readers.

BRITISH "INFLUENCE" IN CHINA.

Most irrepresible are the rebels in China. Like the fires smouldering beneath a still-active volcano, no man can foretell when an eruption may take place. In vain are they routed, dispersed, killed; still there ever appear fresh bands ready to take the places of those who have fallen, and to imperil the peace and safety of the ruling classes in China. Almost the last advances from the North inform us that the Nieu-foi have again taken the field in force on the borders of Honan and Shantung and the two greatest strategists of the Empire—Tsing kwo fan and the Viceroy Li—have been despatched to operate against them with it, may surely be prophesied, the old result. They will in all probability be routed just so much as to justify the Imperial generals in claiming the victory, and some six months later, will reappear in another neighbourhood again to be encountered and dispersed. And so on *ad infinitum*.

The policy of the European nations most deeply interested in the peace and prosperity of the Chinese Empire has, in the face of this ever recurring plague of rebellion against its rulers, been, worse than puerile. A writer in the *Morning Herald* of the 28th August describes it as "a very doubtful and self-contradictory policy." We have (he says) made war against the empire, and then against its assailants. We have interfered in local matters without advancing our own position. And to a certain extent, we agree with him. But the policy which he indicates as that which should have been followed is one which no man with any knowledge whatever of the Chinese as they really are could possibly have fathered. "If (says the writer) we ever hope to see a wide English commerce flourish far up the vast rivers, where the population is immense and bullion abundant, and the tea supply without limit, we must present ourselves in the character of a non-meddling, not ambitious nation."

The impossibility of a western race living amongst Asiatics without "meddling," as he terms it, seems never to have struck him. We use the word "impossibility" advisedly. To obtain that simple protection for life, property, and trade which the mere law and custom of western nations secure to aliens dwelling under their protective influence, must, sooner or later, be resorted to with an Asiatic race. Thus we have been obliged to "meddle" with China by the irresistible force of circumstances. In no case have we interfered except for the furtherance, or rather proper protection, of British interests. We are accused by this writer of being alone anxious for "influence," and he states what at first sight reads somewhat strangely—"The late and the present Emperor have been astute enough to understand our desire for the 'influence' which has never yet gained for us a farthing's worth of advantage." The late Emperor was in full flight from his capital when Peking was entered by our troops, and died before he had any chance of forming any but the vaguest notions of our political intentions, except that we were determined to have a minister at Peking, and certain portended to trade with protection to residents. The present Emperor again has hardly more than a child; but we will suppose the writer to have intended to indicate the executive government of China, whoever may be its real administrator. No doubt the present regent at all events understands our desire for "influence," but he also fully understands that we desire only sufficient to make the representations and requests of our officials of some valid worth. The English reader of the above, however, would naturally understand by the term, an "influence" similar to that exercised at the court of Turkey by our Ambassador at the commencement of the Russian war. This is a line of policy which our government utterly repudiates. We care not how China treats Corea or Mongolia. One large province has within the last few months been wrested from birth May homelands rebels. At the present moment large bodies are threatening Kiangsu, Shantung and Honan. Yet we make no sign. We leave China to behead, cut up or slaughter, in any way she chooses, any number of her subjects. We render her no aid to withstand the dangers menacing her interior; so long as the Treaty ports remain untouched we exercise no influence whatever over her actions. Nay, we leave other European nations to deal with China as they best can; we put on no "screen" to compel her to make treaties with them, and have rendered no aid beyond

yond in one or two interpretations to the disposal of Foreign Affairs. And yet, says the writer, we seek only "influence" and "influence" course with that count our grand mistake "influence." Let us word another; "influence" are not involved betwixt; our influence is merchant say whether not affected by the end and wars in the emperum, spreading of disturbance, happy ports. "There can sity for meddling, face of the fact that that of Chao Liao fan, commerce from the dle shown by our l we can hardly suppoecate a policy of "British interests requ fault has been from the pursuance of "We demanded cer were then afraid to mute consequences of future policy, while as heretofore by more than it has hitherto tempt of a nation, yperned alone by fear dealings with foreign

OUR PAST POLICY.

ONE of the greatest of home writers and a bold, is an utter ignorance for certain provisions the term of "extr This error is a conce This cannot be conce bours, or rather so admit it to be, can so complete as, in m appoint ministers, sign treaties, can from Western nati fulfillment of promise to an European equal diplomat c at the same time trustworthiness on which was one of the ly wars, the main military force in the establishment communication with ties. We can find who point out the conduct, and velen treat China with the nation we should her conditions hum ment. "We can find people as they at a degree of logic, v ment has been attempt to combine diplomacy with a do, that any surr painfully and w would be fatal a our interests, and China, and admiti which we have pl towards both Chi most strenuously tending to make irresponsible guar property.

We say that we agree, the justice of the zealous champion China, because the want their this spec the practical applic tions, it is with the ply are, that we towards China accep our terms, la weaker leniency, and chiefest form of op ignorance of the clannoured for the course of policy ut plicable to transac powers, the one a treme civilized pro other the strong a retrogression now sessing all these rationally term "As haughty in its con and on the other l of these martial vi rage or the hono vanquished, whi gushed such ene other tribes again rious times turne this full well—na of two centuries w were Chinese off account of all nati in contact that the less even to its ow rate, in obedience busy-bodies at bot sition of strength tarily placed our equality with Chi the Emperor to re Ambassador, (for though termed a scended to argue compelled; and in impression that, the rouse we will stand bugging; in short, diplomacy, as we of offence.

With this certai any act on the Peking, tending to own position and the intercourse with the two countries, ed, and if needs There seems to that such are sities, and the cannot be indiffi acts calculated to tige. Little as the

A COMPLAINT is made at Shanghai that we find an echo in Hongkong. A system of sending bills receivable for payment to be by very generally adopted by traders in both places. Generally the bill is left if not paid; the consequence is that, it is frequently presented at an inconvenient time, there is no opportunity given to a person to whom it is addressed to look into the items, or to enquire of his clerks or agents if the bill is not cashed, or if the goods or what was done with them, and the bill, not being left, there is nothing to recall the memory until it is again presented; the bill is left and not paid at the first, another inconvenience arises. It is filed and when another is sent in some time afterwards and when the money is demanded doubt arises as to whether it has not been paid, and disputes of an unpleasant nature often arise; an honest debtor is tormented and a dishonest one gets an opportunity cheating his creditors. Surely it is not worth too much that an unreceived bill should be left in the first instance, with an intention on the face of it of the day when payment will be called for.

We extract from the *Mercury* the following paragraph:—
 "We have been requested by the Reverend W. T. L. to contribute to the *Chinese Mail*, some days ago to the effect, that he had resigned his agency in connection with the Netherlands East India Company. Even had he desired to do so, it would be out of his power to resign, as there is no one here competent to accept his resignation."

Beating in mind Mr. L.'s affidavit in April last that in addition to being agent of this company he was also accredited under an authority of the Government, and recognized agent on behalf of the Dutch Government, and the statement of the Council that it was "in his capacity as agent of the Government" he was accredited &c. &c. (and therefore acting under Consular jurisdiction) we being desirous of repairing our error if such was the case, we have been requested to publish on the subject. The following is his reply:—
 "Dear Sir, I am sorry that I cannot give you the information you require. You must not forget that The D. W. A. E. Society is a private Company entirely unconnected with Government, your truly &c."

We therefore admit ourselves mistaken in the assertion we made. He has not resigned his agency to the Company. He has only resigned his Government position. He is in view of this letter and another statement in writing from the Netherlands Consul that the Dutch Government has nothing to do with emigration to Surinam, we are justified in stating that the Reverend Mr. L. has made an affidavit in the case against us in April last which was:—The public may supply the obvious deduction.

The Government Gazette of Saturday contains the following hydrographic notice &c.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of February next, 1867, a white Dioptric fixed Light of the Second Order will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise on the Clock Tower, standing in the centre of the Fort. The Light will illuminate an area seaward of 240 degrees which will include the light to the northward and southward of the Port, and its focal plane will be elevated 134 feet above the level of the sea, making the Light visible from a ship's deck 18 miles. James Domman, Master Attendant. Master Attendant's Office, Colombo, 6th September, 1866.

The Gazette also contains long Hydrographic notices respecting Japan South Coast and Surabaya, copies of which will appear in a future issue.

PENANG HARBOR.
 The following Notice regarding the position of the Beacon No. 33 placed on the outer end of the small Spit projecting from the Eastern side of the Syring sand in the South Channel, is published for general information.

The Beacon being on the Western side of the Channel is painted red with a triangular head. Bearings are:—
 Centre of Pulau Jernai, S. 33° W.
 Do. Pulau Kura (Large Island) S. 38° E.
 Martaban Hill, N. 3° W.
 Fort Point, N. 3° W.
 Flag Staff on Government Hill N. 54° W.
 No. 3 Beacon N. 22° W. about 500 yds. dist.
 M. Protheroe, Lieut., Dy. Secy. to Govt. Straits Settlements.

TENDERS.
 Tenders for the supply of Provisions and other Articles required for the use of Victoria Gaol, from the 21st November, 1866, to the 20th November, 1867, inclusive, will be received at this Office, until Noon of Friday, the 18th Instant. All information required may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol. Tenders to be addressed to the Colonial Secretary and endorsed "Tender for Gaol Contract, 1867."

LICENCES.
 All persons intending to apply for Seamen's Boarding House Licences for the year 1866-67, under Ordinance No. 6 of 1862, are to send in their applications in writing to this Office on or before Wednesday, the 22nd Instant, stating accurately the position of the House, and that there is an entire dwelling intervening between it and any house licensed for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors.

In measuring the rooms, strict regard will be paid to the Regulations laid down on January 1st 1855, and no Licence will be granted to any House that does not come within the full meaning of the Ordinance.

Before a Licence can be issued, the applicant will be required to produce the Sanction of the first Police Magistrate. H. G. Thomson, Harbor Master, &c.

A correspondent writing to the *Times* of India gives the following advice respecting the Bank of China, in connection with a meeting recently held at Bombay, to consider what steps should be taken towards procuring a charter.

"Let all officers and holders of receipts who want their money back, get up a meeting, without respect to the promoters or their advisers, but at which both may, if they desire, be present, and let such a meeting record a distinct wish that the Bank be wound up, for these reasons:—

1. Because of the failure of the Asiatic Bank and the consequent loss of fully half the funds of the Bank of China.
 2. Because, in the altered state of affairs in Bombay, this community cannot afford to send capital to China, though it might be a great recipient of any China money sent here.

Then, after ascertaining the number of shares represented at the meeting, let a committee be appointed, whose duties shall be to convey the resolution to the Board of Directors in London, and second, through them, or if needful apart from them, to the Board of Trade, and I fancy an answer to the application for a charter would be forthcoming in a very short time.

I address you because it appears to me that a very round-about, and possibly expensive plan of action was agreed to at the meeting, when an extremely simple one was open for its adoption; and further, because of object to law dust, and all other sorts of things that tend to obfuscate one's common sense. I am also interested, though only to a small extent, and at rates at which I do not expect to be a loser, convinced as I am that a charter will never be obtained. I am not therefore an "indignant shareholder," or a "dope," or any thing of that sort; but I simply wish to turn my investment to the best account."

We extract the following from the *Singapore Daily Times* of the 25th ult. It will doubtless interest our readers, as the passages from Singapore to Hongkong are sufficiently uniform to make it of value.

RETURN OF TIME OCCUPIED BY P. & O. COMPANY'S VESSELS DURING 1866 WITH OUTWARD TRIP.

Outward Mail in 30 days in 1866.
 20-27th Aug. Surat. Poonah. Simla. In 32 days.
 4-10th March Syria. Pera. Simla. In 32 days.
 20-26th June Pera. China. Nemesia. In 32 days.
 4-10th July Delta. Massilia. Golconda. In 32 days.
 20-26th July Tanjore. Nyanza. Bengal. In 32 days.
 4-10th Sept. Pava. China. Nubia. In 32 days.

3-10th April Tanjore. China. Golconda. In 32 days.
 20-26th April Poonah. Ripon. Bengal. In 32 days.
 20-26th May China. Nyanza. Simla. In 32 days.
 4-11th June Ripon. Syria. Nubia. In 32 days.
 Among these, our readers will be somewhat surprised and amused to find that the names of the *Nemesia* and *Golconda*, which have never yet earned for themselves the reputation of being "crack" boats. The fact therefore of the early delivery of the Mails here which have been brought from Galle to Suva by these vessels must be regarded either as "flukes," or as the result of the arrival earlier than usual at Alexandria of the Southampton and Marseilles boats.

Dates at which vessels were placed on the Bombay and China Line.
 Grunda. (out) 29th July 1865
 Malabar. (out) 29th Aug. 1865
 China. (out) 30th Sept. 1865
 Northam. (out) 13th Oct. 1865
 Behar. (out) 17th March 1866
 Orissa. (out) 2nd Feb. 1866
 Benares. (out) 28th April 1866
 Salsette. (out) 14th May 1866
 Jeddo. (out) 29th May 1866
 Rangpur. (out) 12th June 1866
 Baroda. (out) 12th Sept. 1866
 Delhi. (out) 14th June 1866

We learn the P. & O. Company's new steamer *Geelong*, will most likely make her first appearance at Singapore in a few days.

We believe that the Governor of Singapore has at last received definite information respecting the Transfer of the Settlement to the Colonial Office, which will formally be carried out the 1st January 1867.

A YOKOHAMA contemporary, in advocating the establishment of municipal regulations at that place, urges the necessity for a strong police, in view of the great influx of the dangerous classes which it fears next year from San Francisco. Similar apprehensions were lately expressed by a Shanghai contemporary, but to it the danger assumed a form no more formidable than the enlivening of the present dull post-gradual conversations upon worn-out topics, and we hope our Yokohama friends will find nothing more dreadful result from what they have all been wishing for—regular steam communication with America and China.

Some interesting stories are current regarding the late fire. At one place it was rumoured that a house next door to another in full blaze, and which was itself being quickly covered by the fiery sparks and blazing fragments showered around, was full of gunpowder. A naval officer followed by a single man volunteered to attempt its removal. A minute search, which did not terminate until the fire had caught the verandah, resulted in no discovery of such material, but the act was not the less plucky and deserving of credit. At another place the seamen who had been working a pump for some time became fatigued, and the officer in charge asked some of the Chinamen standing by to lend a hand. They duly refused. He then appealed to an Indian Constable who gallantly captured two men and a small boy aged about twelve years. The latter was dismissed, but the two skulkers were put to the pump, Jack taking the precaution of tying their pigtail to the handle till, as he phrased it, "the beggars had had a fair spell." Aided by sundry "strange calls" not named with respect to the sailors who were engaged in the indifference shown by the Chinamen, the two caught performed a spell of crank work which was probably quite unlooked for on their part. On several occasions the blunt swords with which each Chinaman was armed were used against Europeans, who seized ropes and crowbars the use of which was cheerfully refused by their owners, happily without doing much injury.

The blowdown of a great portion of the ruins was satisfactorily performed by the Engineers told off for that duty.

The Banks at Shanghai "took a spell" from business on the 31st ultimo and two following days, and opened on the third day until noon. Banking at the model settlement is evidently not a very oppressive occupation to those engaged in it.

A mandarin from Kowloon City was introduced to the Court by Mr. Deane, and took his seat on the bench by his Worship's invitation. The cause of his visit was to ask for the release of two prisoners who some time ago, were arrested by the Macao authorities and brought to Hongkong suspected of having been implicated in the "Golden Phoenix" case.

The prisoners are detained as it is supposed that the authorities of Macao had some good reason for their detention, and in due time will communicate it. The mandarin was politely informed that it is at present impossible to release the prisoners.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE. No. 4.

JAPAN SOUTH COAST.
 From the Hongkong Government Gazette, Nov. 3.

(The bearings are Magnetic.)
 (Variation 4° W. in 1866.)

KAGOSIMA GULF.—A sunken rock called Kani, having either 23 feet or 2 fathoms depth, lies in the mid-entrance of Kagosima Gulf, 3 miles off the Northern shore. The bearings from it are:—
 Hornor Point N. 63° W.
 Hornor Peak N. 53° W.
 Satonomisaki (C. Chichikoff) S. 10° E.
 Otosaki S. 24° E.

East head of Tairingsima just opening the North and low wooded point of Yama-Kawa N. 24° E.

This last serves as a leading mark if Tairingsima be kept well open. The bottom is very uneven off Yama-Kawa, a ledge of 3 to 6 fathoms extending a mile, steep at its edge. The lead shows black volcanic sand, white sand, and clay, with seldom two casts alike. The well-known Seven Stones anchorage is the best on the Western side of the bay below Kagosima.

The remainder of the Western shore of the bay to the Southward has been partially examined; and some banks and steep ledges were found which renders the whole shore generally unsafe for anchorage.

A PORTCOCKING exhibition of wet-nurses is announced in the Paris papers.

NELLY ROCK.—Even soundings of 24 fathoms were found all about the position of the Nelly Rock, off S. E. coast of Sikok, as now placed on the chart; the bottom being rotten stone. Attention should therefore be paid, if passing, to the original notice.

BOUNGO CHANNEL.—Off the South-Western part of Sikok, at the entrance of this channel, several reefs and a large island are omitted from the charts, which cannot be specified in a short notice. Caution is therefore requisite.

NOMI.—In lat. 33° 23' N., long. 133° 19' E., is a secure and spacious harbour affording good anchorage in 11 to 12 fathoms, mud. Its entrance is to the westward of an island, Tosima, which appears isolated on the chart, by the omission of a chain of islands extending Eastward from it towards the headland, and also the wooded Island (Tuff) lying South from it; and a flat isolated reef 4 feet above water, lies S. by W. 2 miles from Tuff Island and S. E. 2 miles from the West point of Tosima. Inside, shallow water extending off some of the points from 1 to 23 cables.

SUBAKI.—Is also stated to be a very fine harbour but was not examined.
URA-NO-UTSU.—9 miles East of Nomi, is barred across the entrance by a sand-bank. Some shelter may be obtained in S. W. winds, in 4 to 8 fathoms.

K. TSI-NI-LIET.—In lat. 33° 30' N., long. 133° 35' E., has a narrow and difficult entrance, vessels of 15 feet draught may enter in spring tides. The outer anchorage in 7 fathoms sand cannot be recommended.

GOZA INLET.—In lat. 34° 17' N., long. 136° 46' E., affords shelter from all West winds, but has very uneven rocky bottom, and ledges off all the points. It is therefore recommended not to anchor farther up than about the first opening of the North, in 7 to 8 fathoms. The wooded headland at its entrance is omitted from the charts.

ROCKS OFF CAPE SIMA.—Cape Xima or Sima is directly S. E. of Goza Inlet. From time to time rocks have been reported to lie off it, and an examination has proved them to be of the most dangerous character. Two low and small islets (called Ostima) with chains of large rocks extend a mile or two off the coast between Cape Xima and Goza entrance, from which long reefs were seen extending in all directions, and detached sunken rocks to crop up in various places. These generally break owing to the constant swell caused by the strong tides off the Cape. The outer rock which breaks S. W. 3/4 W. of Nam-Kin-sai, S. S. E. 3/4 E. 5 miles from the wooded headland, and S. by W. 2 miles from the outer Ostima. Numerous tide rips occur outside the reefs.

MATUYA HARBOUR.—5 miles North of Cape Xima, is open only to the East. Half-a-mile within its entrance, anchorage may be obtained in 7 fathoms, but beyond this the harbour has not been examined. A cluster of rocks lies in the entrance, North of the South head, on which is a Japanese light-house.

BAJANA.—The entrance of this large inlet was not discerned in passing along the coast, it was therefore concluded to be shallow. An entrance to a river was seen eastward of it with a breaking bar extending some distance off shore. The water may be seen about here greater than elsewhere.

LADY INGRES ROCKS.—Onasaki is a low wooded bank, 150 feet in height, terminating a very sandy shore with high beaches, backed by wooded hills. It may also be recognised by two remarkable white patches, only one of which is visible from East or West. Two miles E. by S. of its southern point are the Lady Ingres rocks separated by a 6 fathoms channel, reefs extending 2 cables from the shore. The Lady Ingres rocks are probably awash at high tides, but always visible. Except as to position, it answers exactly to the description given in the China Pilot. It can scarcely be considered a danger. On the charts the coast line is erroneously drawn so as to include this rock with the point. The point may be passed at a mile in 12 fathoms, and shelter from S. W. winds obtained at the same distance to the northward of it, if Lady Ingres would be probably awash with shells and stones. There is a light-house on the south bluff.

PORTSMOUTH BREAKERS.—Soundings taken near the reputed position of these showed no indication of any shoal, but on approaching Onasaki from S. E. by E. the depth which was 71 fathoms at 12 miles distance and 57 at 9 miles, increased to 129 at 7 1/2 miles, again decreasing to 44 1/2 at 5 miles.

YOKOHAMA BANK & C.—The bank off the bluff carries very irregular soundings of 5 to 13 feet over a bank of gravel, opposite the Naval Hospital. Vessels should therefore never be anchored below the Canal.

The bank south of Kawa-sai below Yedo extends half-a-mile eastward of its position as given in the chart; bottom line black sand and stones.
CAUTION, CAPE NOMO.—Near Nagasaki. The mistaking of this cape for the South point of Kabasima having led to the wreck of the *Satsuma* steamer, notice is given that a large nipa palm lies two cables off the extremity of the cape, which is surrounded by small low detached rocks, most of which cover. Off Kabasima, the rocks are compact and shelving with a single outlying rock awash. There need therefore be no difficulty as to identity in the thickest weather.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief. Chs. Bullock, Comm. H. M. S. "Serpent." Yokohama, 4th October, 1866.

We have to record the death of Sir John Pollard Willoughby, a member of Her Majesty's Council for India. The deceased was born in 1799, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir Henry Willoughby, M.P. for Evesham.

Sir John was for some time member for Leominster. This is a branch of the noble family of Willoughby, springing from the Hon. John, son the fourth Baron Willoughby d'Eresby. The vacancy in the Indian Council falls to the Crown.

It is reported that the lady who has given Mr. Spurgeon £20,000 to found an orphanage is no other than the Duchess of Sutherland. We presume the Dowager Duchess is meant. The works are to be commenced at once, and a site has been obtained opposite the Elephant and Castle Railway Station.

A MODEL house is now being built as an experiment in one of the suburbs of Paris. It consists of ten stories, besides the cellar underground. It has no staircase, but a hydraulic lift. As the upper stories will be more airy and quiet than the others, they will probably let at a higher rate than the lower floors.

A PORTCOCKING exhibition of wet-nurses is announced in the Paris papers.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 31st October, 1866.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE.

DENT & CO. v. McPHAIL. This was an action brought to try the right of the Defendant, McPhail, to an absolute property as purchaser for value, or to a qualified property as quasi salvor, in teas bought by him from Chinese Merchants at Makung, Pescadores, part of the cargo of the late bark *T. E. Boyd*, and brought down by him to Hongkong at his own risk and expense, he knowing at the time of making the purchase that the teas were the property of Messrs. Dent & Co. up to the time of the wreck.

There was no dispute as to the circumstances attending the wreck of the *T. E. Boyd*, the taking of the teas from the wreck by the natives, the sale by them to Chinese dealers at Makung of these teas, their purchase by McPhail with knowledge of the original ownership, or of any of the facts out of which McPhail's claim arose. The facts were, therefore, stated in the form of a special case, and the opinion of the Court was requested on two points.

1st, Whether the Defendant had or had not acquired an absolute right by purchase to the teas bought by him from the Chinese at Makung to the exclusion of the original owners. 2nd, Whether he had or had not acquired such a right by purchase to the teas as standing in the shoes of the original owners, the natives of the Pescadores.

Mr. Pollard, q.c., instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared for the Plaintiff.

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Hazledorn, was for the Defendant.

Argument having been heard, The Chief Justice remarked that it was for the interest of commerce to treat the case as one of equity. It was one of the objects of Justice to try and encourage such people to save property. A different course of action would deter people from doing anything, and would be very wrong, even though legally right. It was a meritorious act to take on the captain and crew to Hongkong and bring the goods here, instead of leaving them to rot in the bottom of the sea, and it was the duty of Justice to strain everything when looked on as applied to inalienable places like *Fornosa*, to mould the law in order to meet such cases of expediency.

Mr. Pollard stated, in reply to his Lordship, that no similar case had occurred to his knowledge. Details received 50 per. salvage.

Judgment was reserved.

LOSS OF THE "TEEN-CHANG."

The following is the master's account of the loss of the steamer *Teen-chang*. On Thursday, 26th Oct. at 2 1/2 a.m. a Thursday the *Teen-chang* left Hongkong at 2 1/2 a.m. for Amoy, with a general cargo (part from Singapore) for Amoy. Had light moon and fine weather throughout the night; next day moderate ditto and fine. At 9.15 a.m. when passing Cupchue Island and point, steering in mid channel and going at the time from five to five and a half knots per hour reduced speed, without any previous indication of danger, the ship struck a sunken rock, taking apparently the point bligs, a little forward of the waist; stopped the engines instantly and sounded whistles. No apparent leak. Found by the lead 23 fathoms water forward, 31 midships and four under the stern. The *Teen-chang* was drawing 8 feet fore and aft, on leaving Hongkong, and from consumption of coal she would be lighter at time of striking. Finding the compartment still dry, reversed the engines, at first slow without any effect, and afterwards full speed still without any further effect than to cut the vessel a little round, when immediately afterwards two distinct shocks were felt, and at the same time the water rushed in such immense quantities into the engine room as to fill the compartment and stop the engines in a few seconds. The ship began to settle down by the head and also to fall over to starboard. Cleared away the boats and distributed cutlasses to the crew, as the native craft came in great numbers from the shore, crowded with men and reinforcements constantly arriving, the last corners being well armed. The Chinese passengers got in number being fearfully excited, got into some of the first with their effects, and the ship began to settle down by the head and also to fall over to starboard. 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MISCELLANEOUS.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia
Is the great Remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN,
INDIGESTION, SORE EROSION, AND
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's Cure of
GOUT.
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints
of the Bladder, and in the cases of
FEVER and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.
It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and
gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNE-
FORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when
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A DELICIOUS EFFERVESCENT SALINE
AND APERIENT.
Prepared by
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CHEMISTS, -LONDON.
And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through-
out the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and
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THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is of a
flavor. The Salubrious Plough of which it is com-
posed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, it
possess all the vivifying emanations of the North
Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and
of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic
diseases.
Latterly the French Medical men have al-
most unanimously prescribed it for patients who by
gastric tendency were more subject to attacks
of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of
A. LEGRAND, AINE at FEGAMP.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne
This Liqueur may be found all over the World
The Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Phar-
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visions in General, &c.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)
Manufactured by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned
class Manufactures are obtainable from
Respectable Provision Dealers in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied
C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior are
not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their P
are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in
Yats, by means of PLATINUM SPREAD COILS,
precisely similar in quantity to those supplied
them for use at
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CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SA
and are manufacturers of every description o
man's Store of the highest quality.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
OSTEO EIDON.
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MESSRS GABRIEL'S
INVENTION FOR SUPPLYING
ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, W
SOFT FLEXIBLE GUMS,
Entirely dispensing with the use of Springs, W
Metallic Fastenings, and especially adapted
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Ludgate Hill, London;
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.
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GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODO-
RIQUE for restoring and preserving the Te
6d., and 21s. per bottle. Patent White En
stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to
corrode, 5s., and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the
Percha, 1s. 6d. per box.
GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the
which explains the numerous advantages of
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or will be furnished direct on receipt of
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Coughs, Asthma, and Every
CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DIS-
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now standi
in public favour and confidence: this result
acquired by the test of fifty years' experience
Lozenges, may be found on sale in every
Colonies and throughout India and China
been highly esteemed wherever introduced
Coughs, ASTHMA, and all affections of t
and these, they are the most agreeable a
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79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent V
Vendors in the World.

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IRON SHEETS.**
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MANUFACTURERS and MERCHANTS
Roofs supplied with or without Frames
BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING
PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC
IRON TANKS,
Wire Netting, Buckets, and all other
Galvanized Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists free on Application
FREDERICK BRABY & Co., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS,
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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel	From	Arrival	Consignees or Agents
Nov. 2	Hongkong	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
3	Sawonada	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
4	Yesso	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
5	Indore	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
6	Monica	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
7	Ellen Southard	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
8	Anna	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
9	Seaport	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
10	Fr. Alexandra	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
11	Stanley	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
12	Excelsior	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
13	Belcher	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
14	Louella	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General

PASSENGERS.

Per Sawonada.—Captain Banning and 49 Chinese.
 Per Indore.—Mrs. Sangster's female servant and 10 Chinese.
 Per Yesso.—Mr. Miller, 1 female, 1 man and 180 Chinese.
 Per Monica.—Messrs. Pittman, St. John, Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, and 42 Chinese.
 Per Sea Serpent.—Dr. McGowan, wife and daughter, Dr. Hovew and wife, Messrs. Land, Ruggles, Westfall, Parker and 35 Chinese.
 Per Ellen Southard.—Mr. Williams and 5 Chinese.
 Per Anna.—From Marselles, Captain and Mrs. Greenwood and Captain Maxwell, Messrs. O'Hara, and P. Mettler; from Bombay, C. D. Wachia and servant, N. Serajee, and M. Monckey; from Southampton, Miss Robertson, Mrs. J. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoxer, Messrs. J. Brown, Griffith, and T. Huxton, Staff Surgeon Major Robertson, and Mr. and Mrs. Huxton, from Gibraltar, Mr. D. C. Campbell, and 10 Chinese. A French Transport left for Singapore, Messrs. B. A. Williams, and P. P. Williams, and 10 Chinese. A French Transport left for Saigon on 21st October, she had on board about 800 troops.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel	From	Departure	Consignees or Agents
Nov. 1	Northampton	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
2	Yesso	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
3	Indore	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
4	Monica	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
5	Ellen Southard	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
6	Anna	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
7	Seaport	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
8	Fr. Alexandra	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
9	Stanley	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
10	Excelsior	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
11	Belcher	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General
12	Louella	Shanghai	Oct. 21	General

Shipping in China Waters.

WHAMPOA.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Departure
Albert Victor	Thompson	B. sh.	338	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Banana	Pratt	B. sh.	400	Sept. 22	Order		
Caroline	W. Allen	B. sh.	180	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	London	
Corina	Jago	B. sh.	499	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	London	
Edw. Linn	W. Allen	B. sh.	316	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	London	
Edw. Linn	W. Allen	B. sh.	316	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	London	
Edw. Linn	W. Allen	B. sh.	316	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	London	
Edw. Linn	W. Allen	B. sh.	316	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	London	
Edw. Linn	W. Allen	B. sh.	316	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	London	
Edw. Linn	W. Allen	B. sh.	316	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co.	London	

MACAO.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Departure
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	
Albion	Doberan	B. sh.	501	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co.	New York	

FUCHAU.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Departure
Banion	W. Allen	B. sh.	760	Oct. 13	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Edenborough	Smith	B. sh.	9-5	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Edenborough	Smith	B. sh.	9-5	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Edenborough	Smith	B. sh.	9-5	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Edenborough	Smith	B. sh.	9-5	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Edenborough	Smith	B. sh.	9-5	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Edenborough	Smith	B. sh.	9-5	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Edenborough	Smith	B. sh.	9-5	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Edenborough	Smith	B. sh.	9-5	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Edenborough	Smith	B. sh.	9-5	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

On Pollard's Wharf.—(P.O. from Peddars Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W. Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—For Pollard's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—S. Eastward of the Hospital.—K. No Kowloon side.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Departure
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
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Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	

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Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	

YOKOHAMA.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Departure
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
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Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	

SHANGHAI.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Departure
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.	Mail	

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel	At	Flag	Tonnage	Captain	Owners
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tonnage	Destination	Owners or Agents
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tonnage	Destination	Owners or Agents
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.

W. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

Name	Flag	Guns	H.P.	Captain	Where at
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.
Behar	W. Allen	B. sh.	1080	Nov. 7	P. O. S. N. Co.

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